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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)

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Mrs. Gandhi's African tour

Port Louis, Oct. 19 (Samachar):- The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indria Gandhi arrived here on the first lap of her ten-day tour of African countries.

The Prime Minister whose itinerary includes besides Mauritius, Tanzania, and Zambia, reaffirmed the solidarity of the people of India with aspirations and endeavours of the people of this 'green and bewitching' Indian Ocean Islands.

Mrs. Gandhi told a cheering crowd at the airport here that the people of India had had high regard for the people of Mauritius not only because of old ties, but similarity in the policies of friendships and peace pursued by the two countries.

Taking note of the multilingual character of the crowd, Mrs. Gandhi first spoke to them in French, then in Hindi and finally concluded her brief speech in English.

(Mauritius organised the second world Hindi Conference recently).

Mrs. Gandhi is accompanied by her younger son, Sanjay Gandhi and his wife, Mrs. Maneka Gandhi, besides the high level officials.

The Mauritius Prime Minister, Seewoosagar Ramgoolam, was all praise for the 'dynamic and skillful manner' in which Mrs. Gandhi had been handling the domestic and international issues on which the two countries held identical views in the interest of their peoples and the whole world.

Earlier, the Prime Minister in her airport speech at New Delhi before boarding the plane for Mauritius, said that she was very happy to go to Africa at this 'momentous time.'

Mrs. Gandhi reaffirmed India's resolve to continue giving full moral support and other help to liberation struggle in Africa.

She told newsmen 'naturally, those who are fighting for freedom have our full sympathy and support.

Answer to cancer

Cochin, Kerala, oct. 15 (Samachar): Vegetarian diet and avoidance of salt and refined sugar would go a long way in warding off cancer, according to L. Ganesa Sarma, Additional Director of the Indian Institute of natural Therapeutics, pudukottai.

Nature cure had an "answer" to cancer.

Natural Therapeutics, which had the sanction of the "Vedas' and the 'Upanishads' had cured chronic diseases, including cancer, Mr. Sarma told Samachar.

He adovcated vegetarianism for a disease-free life. Besides, 'brahmacharya' and continence and thus aid family planning. He suggested 80 percent vegetables and 20 percent starch as ideal in take of diet besides abstinence from tea, coffee, smoking and liquor.

U.K. to ban racist propaganda

New Delhi, Oct. 16 (Samachar): Legislation seeking to forbid propagation through the mass media of anything that might cause racial hatred in Britain was in the final stage of drafting.

Disclosing this here while addressing members of the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), Michael Foot, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons, said that the Bitish Government was keen to ensure that immigration into Brtain took place on the basis of policy that was "fair and liberal in the western sense." It wanted to make sure that the immigrants were treated in humane manner and were not discriminated against on grounds of colour or race.

During the same address, Mr. Foot revealed a secret as to how he made his debut in Oxford University by "scooping" on the secret proceedings of the Round Table Conference that failed to solve the constitutional problems of India in 1930. He had acquired the details from his father, a Liberal M. P. and a participant in the conference, only on the eve of his entrance examination related specifically to the kind of constitution that the British Dominion should have, Mr. Foot said.

When the interview followed the examinatin, Sir David Sasson who was on the panel asked Mr. Foot how he could write in his examination the words that formed part of the conference proceedings. Since telling the truth was not feasible, Mr. Foot recalled he had to shrug the question in a modest, casual manner.

The anecdote, Mr. Foot said was being "revealed" for the first time. "I have not spoken of it even to my wife," Mr. Foot said.

Rajasthan, U.P. exceed FP target

New Delhi, Oct. 16 (Samachar): The family planning performance in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan has touched new high creating new records.

Uttar radesh has done 400,000 sterlizations which is also the annual target for the entire State for the whole year.

This the State has achieved in six months as a result of the unprecedented drive and campaigning.

In the State of Rajasthan 78,500 sterilizations were performed up to the end of September which constituted 102 percent of the annual target for the State. Of these 1,24,509 sterilizitations were done in the month of September alone.

At this rate, the State Government is poised to perform 3,50,000 sterilizations against the target of 1,75,000 fixed for the State.

In both the States, the majority of sterilizations were vasectomies. Orissa is well set for reducing its population growth to 30 per thousand, a year ahead of the Fifth Five year Plan (1974-79) target, State's Health Minister Somnath Rath has said.

Speaking to newsmen, Mr. Rath expressed the hope that the State would doubly achieve its target of family planning operations set for the current year at 1,96,000. He said the number of persons who underwent the operations so far was 1,43,000.

Kaul, Sen elected

Manila, Oct. 17 (Samachar): M. G. Kaul and Dr. S. R. Sen have been elected to the boards of executive directors of the IMF and the World Bak respectively.

Mr. Kaul will replace S. Jagannathan, former governor of the Reserve Bank of India, who took over as India's Executive Director on the fund early in 1975.

Mr. Kaul, who belongs to the Indian Civil Service, has been the secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, and is expected to take up his new assignment by the end of this month.

Dr. Sen has been Executive Director on the board of the World Bank for about five years and has been re-elected for another two year term.

Both Mr. Kaul and Dr. Sen represent not only India but also Bangladesh and Sri Lanka on the Fund and Bank boards, respectively.

Equipments for Soviet steel plants

Ranchi, Bihar, Oct 18 (Samachar): The Government of India-owned Heavy Engineering Corporation will soon start supplying steel plant equipment to Soviet-aided projects in third countries.

An agreement to this effect was signed between the Soviet Deputy Minister for Heavy Engineering, Mr. Seminov, and the chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Gen. K.M. Kindi.

Racist attacks mar Durga Puja

By: Manjula Parakot

Members of the Indian community gathered together with their Bengali brethren to celebrate Durga Puja starting on Saptami day (Sept. 30th). The auspicious occasion was marred by racial attacks launched by local hoodlums, who backed by concocted stories, started throwing eggs and tomatoes at the building where Durga Puja was being celebrated. Later on they attacked those who had come outside the building to investigate, with baseball bats and sticks, causing serious injury to one individual. Although the police were called in, no arrests were made or charges laid against the hoodlums who supposedly reside in a nearby building.

During the remaining part of the festivities, a Metro policeman was posted on 24-hour duty in front of the building. The community also enlisted the aid of the East Indian Defence Committee who promptly sent their members over for additional support and protection.

Despite these disturbances, the worship of the Mother Goddess went unhindered. This did not stop the flow of people who congregated to pray and enjoy the occasion.

Now that the festival is over and the community returns to everyday realities, the incident is remembered, and brings a bitter taste to the mouth. Following the wide publicity given the above incident, and shocked by the seriousness of it, all Indian associations and samajs in Toronto assembled together to further discuss, investigate and find a solution to this recurring problem.

The Canadian Council for Racial Harmony held a mass meeting on Oct. 2nd which was attended by over 350 people of Indian and Pakistani origin from all Asian and African countries, including the West Indies. The Council launched the following six-point program for immediate implementation:

1) To establish a 24-hour hot line to receive complaints of racial attacks and discrimination. (The line established is 463-4246 (416).

2) To inform people through public meetings and the media of their rights and to educate them to assert themselves.

3) To encourage and actively involve East Indian organizations in political movements at all levels.

4) To persuade the Federal Government to include utterance of racial slurs in the Criminal Code of Canada.

5) To promote unity and fight for our rights as Canadians.

6) To provide a platform for the community to discuss and devise ways and means to promote racial harmony.

As one sees it, at present, anti-social elements believe that they can get away with deliberate racial attacks on members of the minority communities. It is high time our leaders realized that the very laws laid down by them are being held in contempt by these ruffians who can be deterred only by severe punishment. The first step towards the goal for racial harmony is to make utterance of racial slurs and racist attacks a punishable offence. The second is to ensure that the codes of law are implemented, without any exceptions, by the police force.

Four DMK leaders expelled

Madras, Oct. 17 (Samachar): Four leading members of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, (DMK), including two former ministers, were expelled from the party according to an announcement by the general secretary of the party, V. R. Nedunchezhian.

The members, who were associated with the party since its inception — K. A. Mathialagan former Minister and Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, P. Ramachandran, former Minister, S. S. Rajendran MP, and a matinee idol, and D. V. Narayanaswamy — were suspended from the party on July 7 this yeat, pending investigation of charges against them.

The announcement said these members were expelled because they indulged in anti-party activities.

Ninetyfive die in plane crash

Bombay, Oct. 13 (Samachar):- All 95 people - 89 passengers and six crew on board the Madras-bound Indian Airlines Caravelle aircraft were killed at Bombay airport at 0140 (IST) a.m. Oct. 12 in one of the worst disasters in the nation's civil aviation history.

The plane was a total wreck and the bodies of the passengers and the Commander, Capt. K.D. Gupta, and co-pilot K.K. Prasad were charred beyond recognition.

Some of them were found strapped to their seats.

The disaster occurred within 15 minutes of the take off. Soon after the plane was airborne, one of its engines caught fire and Capt. Gupta immediately obtained permission to return to the airport and crash landed the burning plane on a grassy slope on the fringe of the airport. But, it was of no avail as a portion of the plane had disintegrated in the air itself and the rest crashed on the ground.

The 89 passengers were scheduled to fly by a Boeing 737 at 1800 hours Oct. 11 but the flight was delayed by well over six hours as the Boeing, hit by a vulture while coming from Delhi to Bombay, had to be abandoned.

Another plane was taken out of the hangar but it also had some snag. Finally, it was decided to take the 89 passengers including 17 women by the ill-fated Caravelle which had come to Bombay from Delhi at 9 p.m. Oct. 11.

Among those killed was Bombay film producer, Atam Prakash, Ponnappa Nadar, Vice President of the Tamil Nadu Congress (Organisation) and a former leader of the Congress (O) Legislature Party, M.R. Arunachalam an industrialist, and Miss Rani Chandra, a Malayalam film actress of Swapnadanam fame.

W. Schumann, technical adviser, in charge of leather purchases in Bombay for the German Democratic Republic, was one of the victims of the disaster.

Meanwhile, the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation, Raj Bahadur, has announced the Government of India's decision to hold an inquiry by a senior High Court judge to go into the causes of the disaster.

The change of planes from Boeing caused the off loading of 20 persons who thus escaped death in the crash of the Caravelle. Among the lucky people were several Indian Airlines passholders.

Homage to Gandhiji

New Delhi, Oct. 14 (Samachar): India remembered Mahatma Gandhi on his 107th birth anniversary, Oct. 2.

The President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, led the nation in paying homage in the memory of the Father of the ation.

In the Capital, the focal point of the celebrations was Rajghat, the site where Mahatma Gandhi was cremated after falling to an assassin's bullet.

The gathering included, besides the Prime Minister and the President, the Congress President, D. K. Borooah and large number of social and political workers.

The celebration was marked by a mass prayer attended by the changed leaders and devotees of the champion of Satyagraha whose non-violent "means" justified the glorious "end" of attaining freedom from the two centuries of British rules of India.

In the State Capitals, the celebrations were led by the Governers and Chief ministers.

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English essential -Mrs.Gandhi

New Delhi, Oct. 14 (Samachar): The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, feels that it is not wise to give up English because this language is essential in the world today.

In an interview with the negro-owned newspaper, the Sun Reporter of San Francisco, the Prime Minister said that in some places English had been given up. "My own view is that it is not wise to give up English, because the richer man will teach his children in English, whatever is the poor man's education," she said. "Therefore it is the poor person whose child suffers where he does not have the opportunity. He suffers at every stage because the other person gets the advantage.

Thus, she said, it was not a question of love; English was essential today.

Mrs. Gandhi agreed that teaching of English would not be at the cost of the regional languages and pointed to the prevailing three language formula — the regional language, Hindi as the national link and English as the international link.

Meanwhile, the second national integration conference organized by the All India Citizen's Peace Committee has demanded removal of English and introduction of Hindi as the link language in the interest of national integration.

At the end of the two-day conference here it said regional languages should be developed along with Hindi. Hindi and other regional languages should be made the media of instruction in the universities.

Casinos and camel races for tourists

New Delhi, Oct. 15 (Samachar):- Peacock gardens, camel races, elephant polo and casinos are among the new attractions proposed to lure tourists, especially foreigners to Rajasthan.

Rajasthan attracted about 67,000 foreign tourists last year, but it has potential to attract considerably more visitors.

A Central survey team, comprising representatives from the Tourism Ministry, Air India, Indian Airlines and travel agents, have just concluded an extensive survey of Rajasthan's tourist potential.

A number of proposals which included organising elephant polo at Jaipur and elephant fights at Udaipur in February, are on the arrival.

It was also proposed to organise camel races at Bikaner and Jaisalmer and a peacock garden would be set up at Jaipur.

A special effort is to be made to develop the Bharatpur bird sanctuary as weekend retreats for visitors from Delhi.

Indira denies trend of separatism

New Delhi, Oct. 14 (Samachar): The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi has characterised as baseless the propaganda abroad of divisionalism and separatism in India, and said what was true was that divisive forces in this country were getting funds and support from abroad.

She said vested interests in India and abroad saw danger in India's efforts to establish its own standards rather than ape those of the affluent nations and had turned the searchlight on this country. Failing to find out anything wrong, these interests had resorted to invention.

Yuhanon Mar Thoma dies

The Most Rev. Dr. Yuhanon Mar Thoma, Metropolitan of the Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar, died on September 27 at the Kottayam Medical College Hospital in Kerala after a brief illness. An eminent personality and saint of saints, his Grace reigned over the Church (which has more than five lakhs members) for 39 years. He was 84.

His Grace, often known as the Bishop of the Youth and the friend of the down-trodden, never ruled from a throne of authority or from the ivory towers, but availed every opportunity to work with the people knowing their problems and difficulties. The doors of his house were open for everyone seeking his advise and blessings. He gave a new philosophy to the Church that for every problem, political, economic or social, the Christian philosophy can find the answer. He firmly believed that practice was better than precept and his life was his example.

He taught his people that the upliftment of the poor and removing the disparity between the rich and poor were all the responsibility of the Christian churches. Long before Acharya Vinoba Bhave launched his movement " land for the landless", His Grace rehabilitated many landless people. Long before the kerala Government launched its program to build two lakh houses for the homeless, he donated hundreds of small houses to the homeless through his parishes. He campaigned against the evils of the dowry system and generously helped the poor parents from the "Metropolitan's Fund" to arrange marriages of their daughters. For every national calamity, flood or disaster, he made his contribution from the Fund and urged his men to come to the aid of the poor and suffering.

His achievements during his reign of four decades are manifold. his men could look at him confidently for guidance in all areas of crisis. In 1957, when Kerala came under the misrule of the Communist party, when political parties were split, when schools, colleges and factories were the arena for strikes and lock-outs, he was the only church leader who came out with bold statements and guided his men with courage within the discipline of the Christian way of life. His sincerity, loyalty to the nation and vision were admired even by those who opposed his views. During his office as Metropolitan, the Church has grown not only beyond the limits of Kerala but beyond the country. The number of schools, Colleges, hospitals, poor homes and other charitable institutions under Church incresed and his concern was service to the poor and the responsibility of the Church towards the younger generation. He made it a point to attend every students' camp and conference or the programmes of the youth depending on his time and health. he joined them in swimming, singing, games and boat races, availing every opportunity to guide and develop their moral education.

During his last days he was already in the midst of a crusade for unity of Christian churches in India. He had already established full communion relatinship between the Mar Thoma Church and the Church of South India, Church of north india and several other Anglican churches. He could persuade the diehards who found it difficult to break the barriers of tradition to believe that the Mar Thoma Church could cooperate with other churches without losing its own identity and pleaded to shun their prejudices and visualise all the churches in India under the one banner of "Church of India." As the Churches in India mourned his death, his followers re-affirmed their faith in his vision of Church Unity in India which he left for his successors to accomplish.

The Most Rev. Dr. Juhanon Mar Thoma.

The Mar Thoma Church called this young and dedicated teacher to be a Deacon in 1927. Two years later he went to the United States and took his STM from the Union Theological College in New York. He was ordained as a priest of the Mar Thoma Church in 1933 and served as a parish priest at the Manganam St. Mary's Church in Kottayam. He loved his first parish so much that he went there for his last birthday and celebrated the Holy Communion, in spite of his declining age.

He became the Metropolitan in 1947 on the demise of Abraham Mar Thoma.

U.K.to identify new collaboration projects

New Delhi, Oct. 17 (Samachar): India and Britain have agreed on the need to identify new products and projects for collaboration between the two countries to ensure a balanced growth of trade which has for some years now been in favour of India.

The agreement was expressed during detailed discussions between the Indian Commerce Minister, D P. Chattopadhyaya, and the visiting Leader of the British House of Commons, Michael Foot, who is also Lord President of the Council in the British Cabinet.

While the two sides agreed that the Indo-British joint commission could be a useful instrument for the purpose, India proposed that collaboration in joint ventures in third countries could afford an excellent opportunity to secure a balanced growth of Indo-UK trade.

Mr. Chattopadhayaya also suggested that British enterprises now engaged in projects in West Asia could utilise the availability of raw material and trained personnel from India taking advantage of the geographical proximity of this country. Although both countries had been exploring various proposals for joint ventures in third countries, no micro-level planning had been undertaken for these by the British firms.

Madras N... to be...

Bombay, Oct. 10 (Sama... The two units - 420 KM... nuclear power station be... at Kalpakkam, near M... fast taking shape with m... equipment fabricated in... nously.

This is revealed in t... issue of 'Nuclear India' a... report brought out ... department of atomic en...

Important reactor com... such as the reactor ... (calandria) fuelling m... instrumentation and con... ipment and fuel and hea... are all coming from ... sources.

The reactor vessel and ... machines are being ... engineering firms while ... mentation and control e... are being supplied ... Electronic Corporation o...

The fuel bundles require... power station will be fab... the nuclear fuel com... Hyderabad.

The natural uranium to... for the fuel bundles ... extracted at Jaduguda ... and processed there by ... public sector undertak... Uranium Corporation of...

Ahmed retu...

New Delhi, Oct. 19 (San... The Indian President, ... ruddin Ali Ahmed, ... home at the conclusion o... day state visit to the Uni... Emirates.

A joint communique ... the end of his visit to that ... said India and UA... reiterated their firm re... continue their principled ... to the struggle to ... apartheid, racial discri... colonial exploitation and ... tion in southern Africa.

The two countrie... expressed their determi... assist the liberation mo... in southern Africa.

Prefab hous... Rs 4,40...

Vishakapatnam, oct. ... char): A prefab house co... Rs 4,400 the ... would pay for two telev... in India, has been desig... entrepreneur in the ... Pradesh State - assiste... industrial estate, G. S... yana, here.

Mr. Satyanarayan ... designed two other des... easy to erect panel ... reduces building costs a... ground space.

The construction of th... of houses, first of their ki... State of Andhra radesh, ... casting of semi-large ... concrete panels for w... roof, complete with al... equipment including d... window frames, sunsha... supports, shelves and o... erection of the houses a... to the east in site joints ... waterproofing and ... shutters.

Mallappuram, Kera... (Samachar): "A Socia... colony" has sprung ... rvaines of Erankol at t... the mighty western Gh... 20 kms from Nilambur ... in a new way of life fo... population of the high... ranges of Malappuram ...

Set up with the ob...

Madras Nuclear equipment to be Indigenous

Bombay, Oct. 10 (Samachar):- The two units - 420 KMW each - nuclear power station being built at Kalpakkam, near Madras is fast taking shape with most of its equipment fabricated indigenously.

This is revealed in the latest issue of 'Nuclear India' a monthly report brought out by the department of atomic energy.

Important reactor components such as the reacter vessel (calandria) fuelling machines, instrumentation and control equipment and fuel and heavy water are all coming from Indian sources.

The reactor vessel and fuelling machines are being built by engineering firms while instrumentation and control equipment are being supplied by the Electronic Corporation of India.

The fuel bundles required for the power station will be fabricated at the nuclear fuel complex at Hyderabad.

The natural uranium to be used for the fuel bundles is being extracted at Jaduguda in Bihar and processed there by another public sector undertaking, the Uranium Corporation of India.

Calandria tubes, pressure tubes and fuel sheathing will also come from the Nuclear Fuel Complex.

The heavy water required for the reactors will come from the heavy water plants under construction.

The Kalppakam station has some special features like the pre-stressed concrete building design which is one of the first double shell nuclear containments in the world.

This design provides a highly leaktight containment structure even in the absence of an expensive steel containment.

Another novel feature is the adoption of a closed indoor switchyard for housing all the circuit breakers, isolators and other switchyard equipment.

Ahmed returns

New Delhi, Oct. 19 (Samachar):- The Indian President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, returned home at the conclusion of his four day state visit to the United Arab Emirates.

A joint communique issued at the end of his visit to that country said India and UAE have reiterated their fiem resolve to continue their principled support to the struggle to liquidate apartheid, racial discrimination, colonial exploitation and domination in southern Africa.

The two countries have expressed their determination to assist the liberation movements in southern Africa.

Prefab house for Rs 4,400

Vishakapatnam, oct. 15 (Samachar): A prefab house costing just Rs 4,400 the price one would pay for two television sets in India, has been designed by an entrepreneur in the Andhra Pradesh State - assisted private industrial estate, G. Satyanarayana, here.

Mr. Satyanarayan has also designed two other designs with easy to erect panels which reduces building costs and saves ground space.

The construction of these types of houses, first of their kind in the State of Andhra radesh, involved casting of semi-large reinforced concrete panels for walls and roof, complete with all built-in equipment including doors and window frames, sunshades, lofts, supports, shelves and on the site erection of the houses are limited to the cast in site joints flooring, waterproofing and fixing shutters.

Fast Economic growth forseen

Bombay, Oct. 8 (Samachar):- The Indian economy never had it so good as in the year ended June, 1976, and it is moving to higher levels of saving, investment and growth in an environment of price stability.

This is the promising picture of the state of the Indian economy that emerges from the annual report of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for the year ended June, 1976.

On the eve of the new year 1976-77 (July-June), the report sums up, the economy has inherited a degree of capability for attaining and sustaining higher rates of growth.

This capability stems from inter alia, high rates of saving and investment and availability of foodgrains, buffer, as well as from the cushion implicit in the level of foreign exchange reserves.

Foot gets Menon's stick

New Delhi, Oct. 17 (Samachar): The walking stick of the late V. K. Krishna Menon, so much a part of his personality, will travel back to England with a new master.

The black walking stick, along with a Nataraja in dancing pose, were two souvenirs presented by Indian prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi to Michael Foot, a close friend of Krishna Menon, the former Defence Minister, whose association began over four decades ago.

Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer said the stick was to Krishna Menon, both "a weapon of offence and defence." It was difficult to visualise Mr. Menon without the stick.

Rise in export of textile machinery

New Delhi, oct. 16 (Samachar): India's exports of textile machinery, components and accessories, including knitting machines, increased from 15.3 million in 1973-74 to $20.5 million in 1974-75 and further to $24.9 million in 1975-76.

A socialist colony

Malappuram, Kerala) Oct. 12 (Samachar): "A Socialist model colony" has sprung up in the ranges of Erankol at the foot of the mighty western Ghats, about 20 kms from Nilambur, ushering in a new way of life for the tribal population of the high Nilambur ranges of Malappuram district.

Set up with the objective of taking the most primitive tribals from the Stone Age to modern way of life, the colony consists of 110 families belonging to sections like Kattunaikans Malamuthans and Arnadans.

One hundred and one hectares of nationalised forest land has been allotted to the colony for cultivation.

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, leader of the British Conservative party, with Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi during her recent visit to New Delhi.
She later told a press conference that an all-party committee was looking into the possibility of setting up a register of dependents — a register to be compiled both in the U.K. and in the country from where the immigrants came. The cause for racial incidents in the U.K. was that people there thought that more immigrants would come into Britain where the density of population was higher than either India or pakistan.
In a major policy document which she issued in London on her return, she urged among other things, an immediate reduction in immigration.

Entry permits for U.K. Nationals

New Delhi, Oct. 19 (Samachar):- India is contemplating to introduce the entry permit system in respect of Britain and other Commonwealth countries which insist on entry permits for Indian Nationals.

The subject is under active consideration of the Government of India and a decision is expected to be taken 'very soon,' the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Om Mehta, said here.

Talking to newsmen, on his return to Delhi after this visit to London, Mr. Mehta said the Indian proposal was to have the entry permit system on fully reciprocal basis.

Indians in Britain had told him that they had no objection of the system as such, but there should not be 'inordinate delay' in processing the applications of the Indians holding British or other passports who wanted to visit India.

Mr. Mehta pointed out that although the Commonwealth countries had no visa system, some of them 'were circumventing the whole thing by having the entry permit system.'

Mr. Mehta, who stopped over in London for four days on his way back from Madrid where he had gone to attend the inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, felt that race relations in Britain had improved after the recent troubles.

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Hearty Diwali Greetings

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CIVIC ELECTIONS

Civic elections are to be held in the province of Ontario on December 6th. On that day the people of Ontario will decide who should represent them at the various city halls and the boards of education.

We hope the people of Indian origin in the province will participate in this democratic process not only by voting, but also by (at least some of them) standing for election. Very often positions such as city aldermen and school trustees are not full time jobs and therefore, an individual can engage in his/her normal work activities while serving the people in those elected capacities. Therefore, economic independence is not a necessary condition for attempting to get into such elected positions.

At the present time, when there is some misunderstandings regarding our community in certain quarters of Canadian society, it would be useful to prove our credentials as solid citizens of this country by offering a few candidates for such community service. Also one should realize that problems of racism cannot be solved on the streets; but it can be alleviated through the schools and therefore school boards should be a target for elected office for many service minded people.

Even if one is not successful despite doing one's best to get elected, it should not be considered as something shameful. At least one would have the satisfaction of trying and making oneself more visible at a time when we need more exposure in a positive light.

We do hope the Indian community across the province will come forward and participate fully in the civic elections and help to create a positive image for themselves.

B.D. Bharadwa new Governor of Andhra Pradesh being sworn in by Gopal Reddi, Chief Justice.

Letters

Efforts to spread racism

(The following letter was sent to:

Richard S. Malone,
Publisher & Editor in Chief,
The Globe & Mail
Toronto, and

25 American Newspapers,
25 Canadian papers,
5 Indian papers.

Three weeks back when I saw the article (headed as above) offered as reading material with 'Canada's National Newspaper', I was a bit stunned, not merely because I happen to be one of the minority against whom Doug Collins 'voices the silent paranoia of some Canadians' as the Weekend Magazine editor who peddled the article put it, but, as a former journalist, I just couldn't believe that a respectable newspaper would distribute an avowedly racist article of that kind.

At the time I dismissed it as a bad dream, but last Thursday, after watching on CBC-TV how a group of East Indians (mostly sari-clad women) were taunted by a band of about 50 white hooligans shouting 'Paki Go Home' while the women were gathering to observe a Hindu festival (Mahanavami) inside a building in Toronto and one of the men in the group who stepped out was attacked with an axe (and had to receive 14 stitches on his head) I thought things seem to be getting a bit out of hand. The 1,735,000 copies of a racist article distributed nationwide (as it happened on Sept. 11, thanks to the silent or active cooperation of 35 Canadian publishers) must certainly have added fuel to the fires of hate in our society. I decided that affected parties such as I should at least make a protest under the circumstances.

I am, therefore, setting down some of my thoughts after having retrieved your Weekend Magazine from my pile of trash and read the offending article once more very carefully.

Racism in the larger sense is intolerance of other races.

(World Book Encyclopedia under RACISM).

Doug Collins' argument is that some whites hate colored people, therefore colored immigration should stop, the unproven premise being that the majority of Canadians hate colored people qua colored. He tries to look at everything with a 'colored' eye.

Collins argues that the 1969 riot at Sir George Williams University which caused a $2 million damage was a race riot engineered by colored immigrants, that Prime Minister Mackenzie King's was a heal- their immigration policy because he was against large-scale 'Asiatic' and other 'colored' (Collins quoting King) immigration, and criticizes the present government for not using the word 'race' when talking about immigration policy, instead identifying people merely by the 'country of last permanent residence', thereby 'making it impossible to determine the number of colored immigrants admitted to Canada.'

The editorial comment on the article is 'His (Collins's) view may be unpalatable to others but it cannot be ignored out of existence.'

I think what your Weekend Magazine is doing is much more than just helping to ventilate a viewpoint which you pretend is harmless to society. If you really think you are being open-minded, allow me to ask you two questions: (1) Would you give equal space for an article based on facts to show Canadian tolerance of colored immigrants? (2) Would you expose at all for an open-ended academic discussion something that you treasure as basic and vital to your existence -- your right to live somewhere unmolested, your right to worship whatever god you please, your exclusive right to copulate with a woman of your choice, or whatever else it is that is important to you as a human being? Your monogamous sexual habits may be sanctioned by law but an intolerant minority that believes in universal free lovemay hate you and your tribe for being so possessive about the companions of your bed and board. Their views will be unpalatable to you, but how would you relish it if a campaign was started to get everyone to swap their wives with the first hoodlum that knocked at your door each Saturday evening. Would you open up the columns of your paper for an expose of their views because they 'cannot be ignored out of existence'."

By allowing a racist to use your newspaper to distribute an article with the theme that colored people are not welcome in Canada, I think you have done a great injustice to a small and peaceful minority of your fellow citizens. I am a Canadian citizen and an active contributor (though not under the pen name I am using for this missive) to this country's Canadian identity. Hundreds of thousands of young Canadians from coast to coast use my books daily because they are in the educational curricula of the various provinces. As such a citizen I feel proud to remark that your journalism is a disgrace to true Canadianism.

Canadians, including your newspaper, often try to give the impression that they are better in manners and morals than their neighbours to the south. But I doubt if an article like Dong Collins's would be tolerated in any American newspaper today, and I don't mean particularly the New York Times. Ten years back there may have been a paranoia in the minds of some Americans about sending the niggers back to Africa but the past ten years of civil rights legislation and various court decisions have made Americans generally more tolerant than Canadians seem to be today.

At least you don't hear of organized racist elements shouting through the media that colored people as a group are unwelcome in America. Even the Ku Klux Klan is not so strident in their preaching of race hatred as the Western Guard and other extremist white groups of Canadian society are and to whom you seem to have tried to cater for once.

Who knows, Canada's colored population may also have a war to wage on their hands as the American Blacks had in order to establish their guaranteed right to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

And people of Doug Collins's tribe will not be new to their role of villain. It was his countrymen who ravaged India for about 200 years so that towards the end, as Pandit Nehru has described the scene in his Glimpses of World History, a side effect of the British industrial revolution was that the skeletons of impoverished cotton farmers were 'bleaching the plains of India.' Now the same people, after successfully dispossessing the poor Indians and Eskimos of their native land, are squabbling with the French who want to live peacefully in a corner of the country (which they too had fought hard to conquer) with at least their language thrust down the throats of people who come to live among them. But the mightier one has to be the right one too (as the law of the jungle always has been) and the pure white Anglo-Saxon protestant majority (at least the more paranoid among them) would like to get rid of not only the french but every other minority, big and small, until at last, one supposes the coast shall be clear for the English to fight against the Irish, the Irish to fight the Scotch, and so on till your dog-eat-dog world is brought closer to your hearts and homes and you can have one clan pitted against another in some eternal feud.

I hope at least a few enlightened Englishmen and women will be left in that day like the Labour Party that 'overwhelmingly' voted last Wednesday 'to abolish all restrictions on the entry into Britain of colored immigrants from the Commonwealth.' (:AFP story in Globe & Mail, Sept. 30, 1976, p. 18; when Enoch Powell says something you give it front-page display together with his picture, as you did this morning!)

Meanwhile shame on you and your equally backward colleagues in Canadian newspaper publishing!

Dr. Thomas J. Appoppan-singh
Toronto.

MOVING?

If you are moving

send us promptly

your new address.

Letters

Do not visit U.K.

I must write to you so that my countrymen would know how difficult it is to visit England even for three weeks.

We lived in England for six years before coming to Canada in June, 1974. For the last six months I was getting letters from my father that he wants to see us as my mother is sick. Therefore, we decided to go there during my holidays.

I reached England at Gatwick Airport on Sept. 17, 1976. There were about 100 people, all white. They had no problem getting through the Immigration. One of the Immigration Officers asked us to come out of the line and started questioning as follows:-

Q. Why do you want to come here.

A. I lived six years here. My mother is sick. Therefore, I'd like to see her. I have return tickets to go back to Canada.

Q. Can you show me a letter showing you are working in Canada. (The letter was produced).

Q. Do you have older passports with you?

A. Yes. (I handed over an older passport).

Q. Where did you get married? Can you show me your marriage certificate?

A. I got married in England. Here is the marriage certificate.

Q. How much money do you have to spend here?

A. $1000.00.

Q. Please show me. (I took $500.00 out of my pocket and placed on his desk and told him that I have $500.00 in the handbag. He asked me to take out $500.00 from the handbag. While I started taking money from the handbag, my wife lost her temper and started to argue with him. Our four months old baby had started to cry. All the 100 passengers had gone, we were the only ones in that building before the Immigration Officer.

After showing the rest $500.00 he let us go after writing the following in my passport.

'Leave to enter the United Kingdom on condition that the holder does not enter employment paid or unpaid and does not engage in any business or profession, is hereby given for until ONE MONTH.

I stayed in England from Sept. 17 to Oct. 7, just three weeks.

I wonder what would happen to others who have no money to show.

Rohtas Sharma,
Winnipeg, Man.

Let Hindi go mod

By Paras Nath Choudhary

Hindi's backwardness as refelcted in the substandard genre of Hindi journalism, as also the selection of anachronistic themes, has traditionally provided grist to the anti-Hindi propaganda mills. Sophistication of Hindi in style, form and content is basic to its evolution into a potent language of the common man.

The second world Hindi convention in Mauritius has appropriately affirmed that vigorous efforts should be made to popularise Hindi. Not only the press but other channels of mass media including TV, radio and cinema should also be more effecitvely harnessed for its propagation.

Though the assemblage of delegates from nearly 25 countries has no doubt strengthenedHindi's case for international status, the relevance of such conventions, which usually turned out to be extravagant, would be open to doubt as long as hindi is not domestically upgraded.

All the same, the latest move for international recognition of Hindi, based on sponsorship by an international gathering in a country other than India, is definitely more weighty than similar moves made in the past.

From the standpoint of organization and procedural documentation, the Mauritius convention was not only an impressive affair but also a grand improvement on the first meet held at Nagpur last year.

In particular, its twin declarations of establishing an international Hindi centre and publishing a world Hindi journal merit unreserved commendation. But it failed to identify factors responsible for Hindi's present plight. For instance, Hindi has not yet been accorded its rightful place in India as the intellectuals continue to ignore it as an instrument of scholarship. Consequently, we are still experimenting to make do with an alien language having no roots in our history and emotions.

Foreign rule for over two centuries has no doubt bred several distortions in our social and intellectual life of which attachment to English is a frightening dimension.

Opposition to dominance of English has invariably been misconstrued as a move aimed at "deschooling" of India partly for historical reasons and partly owing to the style of protest. In the midst of linguistic confusion that has prevailed over the years more relevant considerations and the socioeconomic implications of the continuance of English, which are by now too obvious, have been underestimated.

Liberation of Hindi from the stranglehold of the process of translation would constitute the first major move for its transformation into an original and authentic means of communication. Translation in itself may not be harmful but its exaggerated role has inhibited Hindi's growth.

Translators are a big threat to Hindi because translation kills originality. The process of translation fails to do justice to emotions, sensibilities, subtle reactions, and other kindred imponderables.

Most of our writing in hindi have been weighed down by the search for equivalents - a wholly dispensable exercise - verbal and stylistic imitations of English, Persian and other foreign languages. From journalism to creative writing there is nothing by way of originality that Hindi can boast of. Not that writings by Indians in English are any better.

Hindi's retarded development is also attributable to its acceptance of social orthodoxy and to its refusal to adapt to contemporary linguistic standards. Its limited exposure to new ideas and philosophies has not only impeded its growth but has unnecessarily delayed its debut on the international plane.

Menon praised

New Delhi, Oct. 17 (Samachar): The leader of the British House of Commons, Michael Foot, said here India enjoyed a special place in affairs concerning Africa and this could help bring about a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia.

He made a special reference to the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi's visit to three African countries beginning from Oct. 15 and stated that he had no doubt that Mrs. Gandhi would be eager to see an early settlement of the Rhodesian crisis.

Mr. Foot did not agree with a suggestion that the relations between India and Britain had been soured by the Immigration policy of the British government. While admitting that it was a sensitive matter in this country, the former Minister of Employment assured that the Government would try to do more to remedy the situation. He explained the government wanted to deal with this problem in as humane a manner as possible. He maintained that the overwhelming opinion in Britain and in particular in the labour movement was against racial discrimination.

Later delivering the Krishna Menon Memorial Lecture here, Mr. Foot said "the age of empire is ending," adding, "the great giants were not going to rule the destiny of smaller nations as was evident from the horrors of Viet Nam, events in Prague and happenings in South Africa and Asia."

He said that the age of empire had come to an end because should the arms, available to superpowers in their grotesque abundance, were used, these powers themselves would be wiped out.

No one fought more valiantly to end the age of empire than V. K. Krishna Menon who provided a valuable link between the Indian struggle of independence and Britain's Liberal and Labour movements.

Mr. Foot recalled his meetings with Mr. Menon in the India league Office and said that Mr. Menon made significant contributions to the history from that small office. If there were any record of talent- trade between the United Kingdom and India, it would be clear that "we gave you Annie Besant and you gave us Krishna Menon," Mr. Foot said.

Mother English was the most perfect language devised by man. It had been enriched by those immigrants who brought their language to Britain. He recalled that the language had helped people like Mr. Menon to enlist the support of the British people to the cause of Indian independance.

Mr. Foot likened Mr. Krishna Menon with Trotsky. He recalled the exchanges between the Hungarian Foreign Minister and the Soviet Ambassador in 1940 when World War was round the corner. The ambassador was trying to impress upon the minister that the Hungarian empire would break up if there were a war. The minister was trying to convince the ambassador that things would happen in Russia in event of a war. At one stage the minister almost shouted that who could bring a revolution in Russia, Mr. Trotsky from his roadside cafe? Mr. Mennon was in much the same way under rated in the initial stage.

Stone age site found

Baroda, Oct. 17 (Samachar): A stone age site along with some tools of the period have been found at Rustampura in Thasra taluka of Kaira district of the Gujarat State by K. N. Momin, archaeologist of Maharaja Sayaji university, Baroda.

Book Review

A Separate Life

S. Padmanab.

'A Separate Life' comprises of three sections: Statements of Sorts, The Cavernous Mind and The Breeding Season. All three sections are remarkable for their variety of themes. Even the last portion, which consists of love themes only, the subjects vary from The Birth of Karna to The Eel to Mother. So much diversity keeps up the reader's interest in the poems and does not allow a dull moment.

The images, in terms of which the poet speaks, are free from obscurity and ambiguity. Sometimes they are sensous, like 'the warm shower-water/wiping out my kisses/from the brown circles/of your breasts.' (Dragon)

The book of verse, however, particularly in the first two sections, abounds in pictures which I feel have been deliberately painted ugly. 'Across the sand-sheet,/spines curved like arching lizards...' (An African Theme) or '....your pinched nostril reminding me/of the drained udder of a cow' (The Gift) and numerous others I do not think are either necessary or integral parts of the themes.

The clarity of exptession in Dr. Padmanab's poems is impressive. The acute sensitiveness of the poet's mind coupled with an appropriate style has enhanced the elusive charm of the verses and makes 'A Separate Life' a very pleasant reading.

Kajal Chatterjee

Immigration and racial hate

By Peter Worthington

In a powerful and disturbing Weekend Magazine article, Vancouver Sun columnist Doug Collins quotes Richard Tait chairman of the Canadian immigration and population study: 'In 100 years' time I don't expect people will care all that much whether we legalize marijuana or not. But the decisions about who you let into Canada now will decide what kind of a country we have then.'

It is a profound, prophetic and rather obvious observation that worries an increasing number of Canadians, regardless of race or national origin.

Immigration is perhaps the most sensitive issue in Canada. It has b ecome closely associated with racism. It is a difficult topic to discuss or explore objectively, because our society is riddled with ambushes and pitfalls for the unwary, the outspoken or the impulsive.

Any criticism of immigration policies tends to touch off cries of 'racism,' which discourages open and candid discussion. Like 'McCarthyism,' racism is an inflammable word, used as a weapon by a certain elements to bully, intimidate, blackmail critics. Ours is a small liberal country, and there is nothing that makes a liberal more uneasy than being accused of prejudice, discrimination, witch-hunting. The truth of allegations is irrelevant.

That said, few countries in the world have as looney and bizarre immigration policies as Canada. Thanks to an 'opening door' policy implemented by Prime Minister Pearson and his advisor Tom Kent in the mid-60's, things have progressively gotten out of control. It's reached the point where there may now be upwards of 200,000 illegal immigrants in Canada.

An overwhelming majority of Canadians want immigration cut down, controlled. This includes many immigrants, who also see dangers ahead.

What has happened in the past 10 years is that the demographic outlook for Canada has vastly altered. For example the Collins article in Weekend - well-researched and sensibly presented - cites statistics that in the 23 years prior to 1967 a total of 142,000 non-white immigrants entered Canada. In the eight years up to 1975, this number rose to 405,000 - almost a 185 % increase over the previous quarter century.

Immigrants from India, Asia, Africa, the West Indies, etc. constitute nearly 50% of all newcomers, while those from Europe comprise 38 %. Even this is misleading, because Canada no longer asks racial origin. We ask only 'country of last permanent residence.' In a way this makes 'race' a dirty word, and implies that one should cover-up or be ashamed of one's origins. It is almost evidence of a racial prejudice! It is believed each colored immigrant eventually brings an average of 17 relatives to Canada. Collins says nearly 60 % of the immigrants to Canada in 1975 were either sponsored or nominated - that is, mostly kinfolk - only 41% independent. There is little doubt that racial tension is going to increase - especially when there are not enough jobs to go around. Tension will increase in direct ratio to numbers and the taboo on open discussion of the problems. A year ago a CTV program on immigration documented many problems. It included a poll that indicated 82% of Canada wanted stricter controls and more selectivity.

What's hard for Canadians to admit is that we may have color prejudices. It's a new experience - We have always prided ourselves in being tolerant, accepting anyone.

But as one influential business leader has noted: 'I had always believed in unlimited immigration until the United Kingdom began having racial troubles. If a country like Britain can't handle it - what makes us think we can do better? I no longer believe in an open-door immigration policy.'

The attitude reflects the view of many Canadians. But the Trudeau government refuses to see a connection between loose immigration policies and rising racism. As Collins points out, Trudeau told the UN Habitat conference in Vancouver that Canada has a 'moral responsibility' to continue present immigration policies ('we need more people'), yet at a Liberal fund raising dinner in Montreal he said that 'racism is evident in this country and violence is coming to our land.' Can't he see the connection?

For Canada the essential thing should be that all citizens, regardless of color or nationality, are treated equally as first-class citizens. So long as we do, we are justified in setting what restrictions we want. No one has rights in Canada, except citizens and landed immigrants. Not even relatives of landed immigrants have 'rights'. The sooner that is established, the better off all Canadians will be.

(Toronto Sun)

Socio-cultural dilemmas of Indo-Canadians

[Presentation made by Prof. G.S. Paul at the Founding Conference of Indo-Canadians in Ottawa in August 1976]

I am sure most of you would agree with me that this meeting is a historic milestone in the development of our community in Canada. The very fact that we are here in Ottawa - the seat of the Canadian Parliament - from all parts of our vast country, indicates the growth and maturity of our community.

I can assure you, fellow participants, that this gathering means that the reality of our existence as equal partners in the development of Canada, must now be acknowledged. The contributions of our peoples in the field of farming, lumbering, teaching, medicine, law, civil service, engineering and in most of the other professions and occupations, must now be recognized.

This meeting also means that we have come a long way from the days of the freighter Komagata Maru, of May 23, 1914. It is time that we must not only ponder the history of our forefathers who faced a tremendous amount of hardship and racism in Canada, but should also attempt to start visualizing the future that we ourselves and our future generations may be facing.

Let me share some of my prognosis of the future of our community in Canada. In my mind, the following are some of the internal and external dilemmas, and we Indo-Canadians must give them some serious thought.

INTERNAL DILEMMAS

1) One of the dilemmas that most immigrants face in their newly adopted country has to do with their country of origin. I feel we must decide that we are not an appendage of our country of origin. There is a fundamental difference between being an Indian and in being an Indo-Canadian. The former emphasizes that we are an off-shoot but the latter makes us proud of our Indian heritage within the context of the social, cultural and political realities of Canada. This situation does not mean negating our lasting interests in the development of India, but it forces us to make choices.

2) The second dilemma has to do with our colonial background. One of the things that any colonized people experience is the loss of their self-confidence. It is time we started being proud of ourselves and the people around us. I believe we tend to downgrade ourselves and our fellow community members far more than they deserve. For example, in the process of organizing this association, we have too often been asked 'What is in it for you?' I do not deny that there may be psychological benefits, but we must have basic faith in our fellow beings and in the benefits that can accrue to the society at large from such an attempt. Too often in the process of damning ourselves, we forget the contributions that we have made over the years to Canada. For instance, while looking at the Faculty Telephone Directory at the University of Alberta, I found more than seventy names with Indian origins on permanent staff in various Faculties. I am sure similar situations must exist in other professions and occupational fields in Canada. Furthermore, the last census data indicated that the average income of Asians is somewhere in the middle of Canadian income levels which is undoubtedly adequate for a newly developing community. There are certainly many other areas in which our community has made significant contributions and we must take pride in them.

3) The third dilemma concerns the upbringing of our children. The question we always ask of ourselves is to what extent are our children going to assimilate into the larger Canadian society. One of the socio-cultural realities of North America has been that the second generation tends to move away from their first generation immigrant parents. This process takes place not only because of peer pressure but also due to the demands of industrial society to conform and to gain social mobility. I believe that it is fruitless to hide one's background. We must teach our children to be proud of our rich heritage. However, this must not be done at the cost of isolating them from the society at large. They must decide for themselves the parts of their Indo-culture they want to maintain, modify or discard. I have talked to several young people over the years who were born and brought up in the Vancouver area. I have been told that in their early youth they tended to negate their Indo-Canadian heritage. However, on reaching maturity, they have been returning to their own communities to seek an identity. A lesson that we can draw from this is that the cultures that are dynamic always draw people towards them. By keeping the doors open we will have a good chance to gain the young people back. A close relationship with our young people is not only important for their own development but also for the overall existence and integration of our community.

4) There are also problems of regional diversity and the question of political unity. It is certainly inappropriate even to suggest that we discard our regional differences while in Canada. It is a fact that at the social level we feel more comfortable among people who share our language, food and other traditions. However, this does not have to deter our efforts to develop a unified platform where our community has to present a collective image. At the provincial and at the national levels, we certainly have to recognize that our needs are considerably similar in Canada regardless of our regional differences.

EXTERNAL DILEMMAS

1) Among the external forces that our community needs to counter-act is the feeling of 'cultural superiority' or ethnocentrism that has existed among a large percentage of Canadians. The majority groups have labelled our culture as less desirable because of our colonial history, their ignorance of our rich heritage, and due to the desire of the majority for dominance. In this regard our problems are not too different from many Eastern European immigrants in Canada who arrived here during the turn of the century. We should learn a lesson from such immigrant communities as the Ukrainians and the Italians. These communities have learned the power of organization and have used it for their benefit in the fields of politics and economics.

We have to get out and get involved in the Canadian life in general and in the fields of politics and social duties in particular. We have, certainly, made some good beginnings in this direction and should continue to strive for some substantial gains.

2) Racism, substantially different from ethnocentrism, is a far more serious problem facing our community. Racism is labelling a people inferior because of their skin colour. This primitive method of keeping a group of people down has proved to be more effective for the dominant group because by labelling a group inferior on the basis of colour, the dominant group can maintain relatively permanent superiority. Racism in Canada is an outgrowth of white institutions. It will continue to flourish as long as a concerted effort is not made to change and modify racist elements in Canadian institutions. The Canadian politicians, educationists, church and community leaders should recognize the fact that racism does exist in Canada and specific programs must be developed to educate white Canadians about the danger of racism both at the individual and at the group levels.

I can certainly go on to look at many other facets of our life in Canada; however time will not allow me to do that. But let me say this, that I am happy I am in Canada, I am proud of being a Canadian. I accept the challenge that our community must face in this land and I am quite willing to work for a better Canada for myself, my family and my fellow human beings.

Increase in exports

New Delhi, Oct. 15 (Samachar):- Total exports of the world in 1975 moved up by 3.1 per cent to the level of $788,700 million, whereas India's export trade improved by 10.8 per cent to reach 0.54 per cent in the preceding year.

As I saw it

"A crowd of Pakis". I overheard it at the shopping centre when an old lady with a British accent saw five Pakistanis - a couple with three children, ages 9, 6, and 4. When there are 15 white adults together, it is a couple of guys over there!

My claim to the British throne! Do I have any claim to the British throne? Not really. But I part own, along with my other countrymen, the British crown (the Kohinoor - does that hit you?) One that owns the crown has a claim to the throne. Doesn't he?

When the majority is the loser, . . . The media and some biggots, especially some British immigrants, are spreading the British brand of racism in Canada. Who will be the big loser in that game? The majority.

K. M. Abraham

Kharif survives drought, floods

New Delhi, Oct. 15 (Samachar): Kharif (autumn) crop promised to be good for the second successive year, despite delayed monsoon, drought and floods in some parts of the country this year.

Though it is still too early to make any exact estimate of the production, according to Agriculture Ministry sources, it is going to be only "marginally lower than last year's all-time record.

Heavy rains damaged maize in Punjab and Haryana and in some other regions, but this is expected to be made good by higher yields of other crops, according to a Samachar survey.

The recent floods in eastern uttar Pradesh (UP) and Bihar have affected standing crops in 3.94 million hectares — 2.1 million hectares in Bihar and 1.83 million hectares in eastern UP. According to agricultural scientists it is possible to retrieve a good part of the crop through agronomic manipulations. Elsewhere in the two States, particularly in western UP, the crops have been good.

Drought has affected 24,000 villages in 13 districts of Karnataka and 11 districts of Tamil Nadu. Despite this, there is likely to be just a shortfall of 800,000 to 900,000 tonnes in Karnatzka's 1976-77 target.

The shortfall is expected to be minimized through short-term programs. Following the complete loss of hybrid jowar crop as a result of drought in a major part of Karnataka, farmers have switched over to short-term crops like ragi, bajra and millet.

Crops are expected to be good in West Bengal, despite deficient rains in a few pockets. Rajasthan, Imachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

Lata honoured

Hyderabad, Oct. 15 (Samachar) The Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University conferred the honorary doctorate of "Kalapraveena" on the noted playback singer Lata Mangeshkar at a special convocation held here.

"Kalapraveena" doctorate was also conferred on the noted vocalist (Karnatak), Mangalapalli Balaurali Krishna.

The honour was in recognition of their eminent position and attainments in the field of music.

Only a few more working days until the million dollar Provincial draw.

$5 gets you 5 chances at $1 million Halloween night. First draw live on TV October 31st.

The Provincial
A better chance for everyone.
ONTARIO LOTTERY CORPORATION

Films

BAJRANG BALI
Produced and d
Chandrakant

While this film be
adventures of the
man, his subjugati
devouring of the
primary interest is i
of the Ramayana st
kant, an old hand
cals, exploits the
variety of the epic f
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also boasts of a gl
stars Biswajeet ar
Chatterjee to play R
Durga Khote as A
wa as Meghnad, ar
Kumbhakarna. Pre
Ravana, Mehmood,
out is Raja Shak
above them all
Dara Singh, as H
entire cast jump
and weep through
a melodramatic ab

Chandrakant has
lavish sets: Ravan
particular is a gilde
wonder. And he ha
hero in Hanuman
and escapades, fi
will please the
mock fights are i
Dara Singh tackli
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haughty king of

Muhar
A. Saee
887-57

Noordin
494-53

Sadru
499-5

Films

BAJRANG BALI
Produced and directed by Chandrakant

While this film begins with the adventures of the young Hanuman, his subjugation of Shani, devouring of the sun etc, its primary interest is in the retelling of the Ramayana story. Chandrakant, an old hand at mythologicals, exploits the breadth and variety of the epic form, to people his film with numerous gods, goddesses and rishis. The film also boasts of a glittering cast: stars Biswajeet and Moushumi Chatterjee to play Rama and Sita, Durga Khote as Anjali, Randhawa as Meghnad, and Asit Sen as Kumbhakarna. Premnath plays Ravana, Mehmood, not to be left out is Raja Shakunt. Towering above them all is muscleman Dara Singh, as Hanuman. The entire cast jump and skip, walk and weep through their roles with a melodramatic abandon.

Chandrakant has created some lavish sets: Ravana's durbar in particular is a gilded and tinselled wonder. And he has a marvellous hero in Hanuman, whose antics and escapades, fights and feats will please the crowds. These mock fights are in plenty, with Dara Singh tackling six demon warriors at a time. Nor has the censor played spoil-sport, the fights are after all allegories for good triumphing in the end. There are eleven devotional songs, most of them in praise of Hanuman, and his bhakti. Dara Singh is Hanuman, to the tip of his gorgeous tail. He is a tough warrior, a great devotee, a smart guy and a comic hero, he has found a speech pattern to individualise the monkey god. Prem nath adeptly portrays the haughty king of Sri Lanka, but does not convey the learning, the ambition and the torment that lie beyond his angry, lustful, illogical facade. Sita is a grave disappointment. Moushumi Chatterji has none of the elusive charm of the younger Sita, nor is she able to convey the strength and determination of the mother of two sons who challenge their father Rama. One remembers Shobhna Samarath's earlier portrayal of Sita, with nostalgia. Technically-also, **Bajrang Bali** is unable to be at Homi Wadia's **Sampoorn Ramayana** even though it has been made at Wadia's Basant studios. **Bajrange Bali** does have some dexterous trick shots e.g. a shot in which all of Ravana's ten heads speak in turn and then laugh together in mockery of Rama's challenge. Biswajeet is a shade too effeminate to be the hero Rama but manages to look stately. This critic is still puzzled over one point: just why, in contrast to every Ramayana film yet made, do Rama and his brothers, so coyly, so cautiously, keep their torsos under cover?

Janata cenema halls soon

New Delih, Oct. 12 (Samachar): India will have a chain of Janata (common man) cinema houses in the near future where people in the low-income bracket will see good films at less expenses, according to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Although the janata cinema halls will not be as spacious and comfortable as the luxury air-conditioned theatres, the common man will enjoy films with a message for half the money he spends ordinarily on the stereotype movies with overtones of violence, vulgarity and obscenity.

Contract from Tanzania

New Delhi: The Small Industries Development Organisation of Tanzania has awarded a contract for getting up small-scale units on turnkey basis to the National Small Industrial Development Corporation of India.

Under an agreement signed between the two organisations the contract valued at Rs 20 million envisages the supply of machinery and equipment and erection of plants for the manufacture of sugar (brown sugar) white crystal sugar, hand-made paper, cloth (power loom) bicycle parts, tiles and bricks, pencils, wooden products, bolts, nuts, buttons, screws and rivets band-saws and hand-saws to Tanzania.

The plants will be set up by the NSIC on a turnkey basis and handed over to Tanzania. Tanzanian technicians and workers will be trained by the NSIC for running the plants under the agreement. The NSIC will also train one Tanzanian technician for each plant at a seminar plant in India.

Hera Pheri

Directed by Prakash Mehra

Story and screenplay by Vijay Kaul

The title gives away the theme: it is in a world of cheats crooks, and convicts that this family vendetta is played out. The plot, (and this includes innumerable sub-plots) is based on constant reversals, every 'good' guy turning out to be a professional conman, playing an endless series of tricks on every-one else. The possible exception is the insane middle-aged mother, whose capriciousness lies solely in her convenient lapses from consciousness. The film-makers also do their bit to mislead the audience with half-a-dozen flash backs. The great twist in the finale reveals why two fast friends assume enmity to expose the murderers of the father of one.

Things move so swiftly that film-goers will hardly notice that they are being taken for a ride. The technique is polished and it is much later that one will find flaws eg. the odd behaviour of the two pals who keep up the pretence of enmity even when they have only each other for company.

Prakash Mehra is an experienced hand at the action film, past titles to his credit being Zanjeer, Hath ki Safai, etc. It is marvellous how the plot gathers a dozen discordant threads together, giving plausibility to a chaotic world of thugs, card-sharps, stunt-men, murderers, fake sadhus con-women, suffering ammas and so on. For a while it even seems that the wronged man will lick the dust and the criminal prosper, but of course right triumphs.

Amitabh Bachchan and Vinod Khanna pit brain, brawn and talen against each other, with Khanna winning out. They make a perfect pair, handling the comic and the serious with versatility. Saira Banu and Sulakshana Pandit vie for the title of the most superfluous character--neck-line to neck-line. Padma Khanna in her casino scene makes more of an impact. Satish Khanna who wrote the dialogue has done his wordy best to thicken the mysteries of the plot. N Satyen's photography is pleasant on the eye, but Kalyanji-Anandji's tuneless compositions try the ear.

Each of the six fights run the full 90 ft permissible under recent censorship guidelines, i.e. one minute of bashing time each. The film begins with a fight, stage-managed by the two heroes to extort protection money from the owner of a restaurant, and ends with a struggle over the possession of a gun. Not certainly by accident.

Kalpana
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-K. M. Abraham

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Trade delegation visits Canada

By Bharat P. Mathur

Ottawa, October 12 - A high-level Indian trade delegation, which has just concluded its visit to Canada, found a rich and receptive market offering immense possibilities for the development of bilateral trade between the two countries and the establishment of joint ventures.

On a three-week tour of this country, the delegation, first to be sponsored by the Indo-Canadian Group of the Indian Council of Foreign Trade, held talks in Ottawa, Montreal, Halifax, Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver. It returned to India on Oct. 10.

The items identified by the delegation for export to Canada include motorcar and railway spare-parts and textile machinery. It was also able to identify a joint venture for the manufacture of mini-theatre equipment for mass communication in India and another one for a liquid-gas plant in Canada. Business negotiations regarding these and other projects are being concluded.

SENIOR EXECUTIVES

Led by Y.A. Fazalbhoy, Chairman of Communications and Electronics Co., the delegation included senior executives from half a dozen well-known firms dealing in a wide variety of manufacturing activities. They were M.C. Bagrodia (Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing Co.), S.L. Khemka (Khemka Group of Companies), A. Chowdhury (Hindustan Ferodo, Ltd.), R. Kochar (National Machinery Manufacturers, Ltd.), R.F. Kewalramani (Escorts Limited), and Vijay Rajendra (Baumgarten and Wallia, Ltd.).

The Indian High Commission in Ottawa and its Consulates-General in Toronto and Vancouver organised extensive briefing sessions by the concerned departments of the Canadian Government and discussions with leading chambers of commerce, banking institutions, industrialists, importers and other businessmen. During these talks, the delegation projected the image of an industrially-developed India with capabilities of manufacturing highly sophisticated technical products.

Apart from the business generated by its visit, the delegation created lot of interest among Canadians, and it is expected that a trade delegation from Canada may later visit India to gain first-hand knowledge of that country's industrial potential and further strengthen economic and commercial co-operation between the two Commonwealth nations. Canadian economic assistance to India over the past several years has really been outstanding, constituting as much as 6 per cent of the total foreign aid received by that country so far.

Canada and India are already important partners in trade, and the current commercial ties between the two encompass a two-way trade of over $250 million per year, as well as a wide variety of investments, joint ventures and licensing agreements.

Canada is not only a major buyer of Indian goods but is also one of the largest suppliers. Indian exports to Canada are no longer limited to traditional items of trade; of late, she has been supplying to this country sophisticated electrical equipments and instruments, engineering goods, leather products, fabrics and ready-made garments.

JOINT VENTURES

The recent joint ventures of a shrimp-processing plant at Toronto and a rum distillery at Nova Scotia and the Canadian help in the commissioning of a marine-containers' plant and an iron-ore project in India have undoubtedly laid a sound basis for many more such ventures in the two countries.

The year 1976 has seen a marked improvement in Indo-Canadian trade. There was a near-60 per cent jump in Canadian imports of Indian goods in the first six months of the year over the corresponding period of 1975.

This sharp rise in Canadian imports from India of $42 million worth from January to June 1976 was partly attributable to a doubling to $10.7 million in the value of imported fabrics following the Indian textile and fashion shows held in Montreal and Toronto early this year. In addition, peanuts were imported for the first time.

In 1975, India imported $220 million worth of Canadian goods, including wheat ($114 million), newsprint ($17.5 million), iron, steel, sulphur and asbestos ($16 million) and engines, turbines and telecommunication equipment ($11 million). Canada imported from India goods valued at $46.6 million, including fabrics and other wears (17.8 million), nuts, coffee and tea (11.6 million) and house-furnishings ($2.8 million).

Anti-discrimination resolution passed

The Borough of York has passed a resolution moved by Alderman O. Kogan and Seconded by Alderman G. Christie on discrimination on September 27.

Resolved, that the Council of the Borough of York:

1). reaffirms the principles of the Ontario Human Rights Code;

2). proclaim to all concerned that any discrimination because of colour, creed, race, religion, sex or age, etc. is not and will not be tolerated in the Borough of York either in hiring practices or in any other endeavour;

3) express its concern at the rise of practices of discrimination as reported in the press;

4). instruct the Clerk of the Borough of York to continue to display prominently in many locations throughout this building and in all municipally-owned buildings, such as arenas, etc., the united nations Human Rights Code.

YEA: Controller Saunders, Aldermen Bosa, Canavan, Christie, Kogan, Nobleman and Wacklawski - 7.

NAY: Controller Trimbee and Alderman Tonks - 2.

Our readers are requested to work actively in the coming December 6 civic elections to defeat controller Trimbee and Alderman Tonks. If you are unable to work, provide financial support to some worthy opponents of these two.

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The refillable pop bottle

Remember the days when all pop bottles were returnable and refillable? Your Ontario Ministry of the Environment wants to bring those days back, because there were a lot of advantages to the refillables.

Their re-use saved energy and raw materials involved in bottle manufacture. And, more important, people returned refillable bottles. So they didn't become the litter and garbage disposal problem that throwaway bottles and cans are causing today.

On October 1, 1976 a new law went into effect. It says that within six months, retail vendors will be required to stock and display in refillable bottles any size, flavour and brand of soft drink they offer in non-refillable bottles.

In other words they have to offer you a choice. It also requires that retailers selling soft drinks in refillable bottles must now accept and refund cash deposits of at least 10 cents on small sizes and 20 cents on large sizes. And the amounts of these deposits must be shown separately from the actual price of the pop.

Your Ministry of the Environment thinks that a return to refillable bottles will save energy, help alleviate garbage disposal problems, and reduce the number of landfill sites. It will be a step toward a clean, unlittered Ontario.

Ministry of the Environment
Ontario
Hon. George A. Kerr, Q.C., Minister
Everett Biggs, Deputy Minister

Notice to Ontario retailers

Effective October 1, 1976, you will be required to accept deposits on refillable soft drink containers of 10 cents on small sizes and 20 cents on large sizes. You will also be required to refund deposits in these amounts on all reasonably clean, intact, refillable soft drink containers which you normally handle.

This information is covered in a notice which must be displayed by soft drink retail vendors. These signs are provided by the Ministry of the Environment and are available at our offices in these locations: Barrie, Belleville, Cambridge, Cornwall, Don Mills, Gravenhurst, Kenora, Kingston, London, North Bay, Oakville, Owen Sound, Ottawa, Pembroke, Peterborough, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Stoney Creek, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Timmins, Welland and Windsor or by writing or phoning: Environment Ontario 135 St. Clair Ave., West Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5 Telephone: (416) 965-1658

DEPOSIT REFUND FOR REFILLABLE SOFT DRINK BOTTLES

Regulations of the Province of Ontario under the Environmental Protection Act provide that a cash refund of the full deposit will be paid for up to 48 intact and reasonably clean refillable containers in any 24-hour period of a brand and flavour of carbonated soft drink sold here in containers of the same size within the preceding six months.

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Toronto youths admit attacking immigrant

By Michael Keating

A group of subway passengers stood on the platform and watched as two men harassed and finally pushed or threw a Tanzanian immigrant on to the tracks with bone-shattering force, a court was told.

Shamshudin Kanji, 49, hit the tracks with such force that both his knees were crushed, leaving him crippled for life.

Mr. Kanji, who hobbled into court on two crutches, a slight figure of about 5 feet, 2 inches and 120 pounds, testified he was so terrified by the experience he cannot even remember what the young men shouted at him. He said they started harassing him as he got off the subway train at Islington station on Jan. 3, pursued him as he tried to flee to a stairway, and punched or pushed and tripped him.

'They dragged me and threw me on to the subway tracks...they wouldn't listen to my appeals,' he told crown counsel Frank Moskoff.

Later, subway janitor Antonio Giacobbe testified he saw an 'Indian' man followed by three young men that night. One man, with blond hair, slapped the Indian and kicked him. As the victim neared the far edge of the subway platform, the blond man grabbed him by the collar and pulled him back.

Then, he said, one of the other men said 'Throw him in the track,' and one of those two men pushed him over the edge.

Mr. Giacobbe said that while this was going on, a group of passengers who had just got off the train on the other side of the platform, stayed to watch the incident. There was no indication anyone tried to help the victim, who ended up lying inches from the high-voltage third rail, crying for help.

The janitor said he had looked up from his broom when the Indian man said 'Please, call the police.' He said the man received a couple of light slaps to the face and 'at first I thought they were fooling around...it was different afterwards.

Mr. Kanji, a Tanzanian-born merchant who had come to Toronto three months before the incident, testified that he was heading home from a church service about 8 p.m. on Jan. 3. He said the men who attacked him were total strangers.

Facing Thomas Grimsdale, 19, and Steven Ingram, 22, the men charged with wounding him, Mr. Kanji told the prosecutor he was unable to identify them as his assailants. He said one of the attackers had 'long, golden hair.' Ingram is blond.

Earlier in the trial, witnesses identified Grimsdale and Ingram as being at the scene, and their lawyers offered to plead them guilty to lesser charges. This was refused by Mr. Moskoff.

Mr. Kanji, grimacing at times, said he spent 4½ months in Queensway General Hospital and 7½ months in bed. Questioned about his condition, he said, 'I'm getting back slowly but... it's not so good. Those pins are pricking me... I can hardly walk.'

His orthopedic surgeon, Dr. George Gordon Dale, testified that both Mr. Kanji's knees were shattered 'from the shock of the landing.' The witness, who has been a doctor since 1954, described the injuries as 'some of the most severe fractures of this kind I would have seen.'

Though evidence in the trial indicates there is a four-foot drop from the platform to the tracks, Dr. Dale said from the injuries he had the impression Mr. Kanji had fallen 'from a great height.'

Despite two operations to insert plates and screws and assemble the bone fragments, Dr. Dale said Mr. Kanji is left with knees that wobble from side to side and he will probably always need a cane even on flat, familiar surfaces.

Two youths scuffling with a man on a subway platform pushed him on to the tracks, a 19-year-old Etobicoke machine shop helper told a County Court trial.

Eric Spademan told Judge Patrick LeSage the two shoved 'a Pakistani fellow' over the lip of the Islington subway platform on a second attempt, before running away.

Mr. Spademan was testifying at the trial of Alexander Steven Ingram, 22, and Thomas Allan Grimsdale, 19, who are charged with the January wounding of a Tanzanian immigrant, Shamshudin Kanji.

In a brief opening address, Crown prosecutor Frank Moskoff said Mr. Kanji was the victim of an unprovoked racial attack that left him with two broken legs.

Mr. Moskoff said he would present medical evidence showing that Mr. Kanji was in hospital for 4½ months, is still on crutches and would have 'wobbly knees for the rest of his life.

After the man was pushed on to the tracks, Mr. Spademan said, he was lying near the third (power) rail 'moaning and groaning and calling for help.' Mr. Spademan said the man never fought back during the scuffle, but was simply resisting.

The two accused elected to be tried by judge alone.

Both defence counsels offered guilty pleas for a reduction in the wounding charges.

A third accused, William Walter Rogers, 19, was discharged by Provincial Court Judge Robert Dnieper during the preliminary hearing.

In earlier testimony, Jean Pearson testified that three youths were pushing and shoving on a west-bound Bloor Street subway car at the St. George station because no one wanted to sit next to the nigger, as they said.

Mrs. Pearson said she heard them remarking how many non-Canadians were on the subway. One of them, he said, stood up and said: 'Will all true Canadians on this car stand up and be counted. ...These Pakis are taking all our jobs. There's no room for us.'

Before being interrupted by defence attorneys, Mrs. Pearson began: 'I was so embarrassed, gutless, ashamed.'

She said the jostling and derogatory remarks were repeated station after station until the end of the run at Islington.

Mrs. Pearson indicated Ingram, when she was asked whether she recognized either of the accused.

A subway guard on the run, Syed Max Alam, from India, said that as he was passing through the train one of the youths yelled: 'Hey, Paki, why did they hire you?... Go back to your cows....'

Mr. Alam said he later replied, 'I'm probably more qualified than you and am not a bum.'

When the train came to a stop at Islington, Mr. Alam said, he heard people screaming and shouting on the platform. After securing some door switches he went out and saw a man lying on the tracks.

The victim cried: 'My knees are hurting. My knees are hurting,' Mr. Alam testified.

Two men who boasted they would not confess to throwing a Tanzanian immigrant on subway tracks inadvertently gave statements on their roles in the incident, two under-cover policemen testified on Oct. 13.

When Steven Ingram, and Thomas Grimsdale, were jailed on wounding charges last Jan., plain-clothes policeman posing as prisoners were put in surrounding cells.

Sitting just out of sight of the accused men, the policemen drew them into conversations about the incident and jotted down their replies.

Constable Robert McCoppen testified he heard Ingram tell another undercover policeman: 'I am not going to hang myself. I am not saying anything.'

A few minutes earlier the policeman noted Ingram as saying, 'I threw a guy on the tracks,' and that there had been three of them involved but he had pushed the victim.

Don Richardson, normally an undercover member of a drug squad, quoted Ingram as saying of the victim: 'He should have died in there.'

When Constable Richardson called out from his cell: 'What happened, man?' Grimsdale replied: 'We pushed a guy off the subway.'

'The guy's got bruises and two broken legs. If we had realized what we had done ... we didn't know he was that hurt.'

Both Ingram and Grimsdale said they were 'loaded' at the time. Then Ingram said: 'We should get a trophy.' Grimsdale replied: 'Or $10,000. I'll take the money, your honor.'

In his conversation with the policemen around him, Ingram said he had been drinking all day and "we'll plead drunkenness or temporary insanity or something.

Asked if he expected the victim to be in court, Ingram replied: "I hope he ... dies, gets hit on the way to court by a car." He said the subway incident started when he "called him a Paki. It was just a joke that turned into a nightmare.

"I hope I get a light sentence because no one likes Pakis."

During his conversation Ingram told the police he and his friend hoped to escape: "We were going to get this old man to fly us over the border" in his light plane. "We wanted him to fly us to Mexico. I've got a friend down there."

Evidence indicated the two accompanied by lawyers, turned themselves in to police after they heard the police were looking for them. They were in jail from Jan. 7 until released on bail of $40,000 for Grimsdale and $30,000 for Ingram during the summer.

Two young men charged with wounding a Tanzanian immigrant admitted in court they harassed Shamshudin Kanji and finally pushed him on to subway tracks.

Steven Ingram, said he gave Mr. Kanji, 'just a little push' but didn't stay around long enough to see the victim hit the tracks, four feet below.

Ingram said he had been watching Thomas Grimsdale, chasing Mr. Kanji. 'Tommy tried to trip him and fell on his behind.'

Ingram then found himself standing in front of Mr. Kanji and someone called out 'Push the Paki,' he said.

'It was instantaneous. 'Push the Paki', Bang,' he said, shooting out his right arm with his palm up, to demonstrate to the court.

'Somebody says something and it's done,' he added.

'You must have intended to push him on the tracks?' Crown counsel Frank Moskoff asked.

'All right, you can say that. There was nowhere else for him to go ... I wasn't thinking about where he was going,' the witness replied. 'I've never hurt anybody... before.'

Grimsdale said he had slapped Mr. Kanji around the head as the man tried to get off the subway train at the Islington terminus, but fell down when he tried to trip the man.

'Bill Rogers (a companion at the scene) said 'Push the Paki on the subway tracks.' Steve came from behind me and pushed him.'

Rogers, 19, was originally charged with Ingram and Grimsdale, but his charge was dismissed by a provincial judge at a preliminary hearing during the summer.

The two men took the witness stand in their own defence to tell Judge Patrick LeSage they had started drinking at a Yonge Street tavern at noon and headed west on the subway in the evening.

Mr. Kanji earlier testified he was taking the subway home from a church service.

Ingram denied making some of the racial slurs attributed to him by previous witnesses, but said he might have made others, because his recollection of the evening was not too clear. He said Rogers had made racial comments on the subway train and later Grimsdale said he had heard Ingram make racial remarks.

Ingram, who has a Grade 10 education and has held a number of jobs, was unemployed at the time. Under questioning, he said he was 'frustrated' because 'foreigners' were getting work.

However, he denied hostility toward Mr. Kanji or any other person of a different color. He said he had been 'joking' when he made such comments in police cells as: 'We should get a trophy' and 'I hope he ...dies, gets hit on the way to court by a car.'

(The Globe and Mail)

By Stan Oziewicz

Rural India Health Project

Dr. Grace Hasan, Project Director of Rural India Health Project, and a recognized expert in motivation for family planning, will be in USA through Nov. 20. She will be meeting with the Rural India Health Project Board of Directors, granting interviews and making public appearances in an effort to gain wider understanding and support for the RIHP programs in India.

Rural India Health Project is a people-to-people program dedicated to provide medical care and family planning services to the poor people in the rural villages of India. This voluntary, non-profit charitable corporation, registered in Illinois and Karnataka State has been in operation over 15 years. RIHP presently operates:

a 30 bed hospital, staffed by 15 at Ammathi Village in South Coorg, Karnataka.

The mobile hospital, which was so effective at the Bangladesh border and in the famine areas, permits great flexibility and immediate response to crisis. The camper is outfitted and ready to go. It has been most recently used in highly successful mass vasectomy camps.

A well-equipped mobile hospital to serve remote areas and bring care to the village doorstep.

Dr. Hasan's method of motivating for family planning recognizes the traditions, beliefs and dignity of the rural family; and uses comprehensive health care, nutrition education and supplements, and socio-economic development for successful implementation of the RIHP family planning program. UNDERSTANDING....the value and what is actually involved...IS THE KEY TO ACCEPTANCE!

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Minister Shukla in Canada

By Bharat P. Mathur

Ottawa, Oct. 18 - The Indian Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Vidya Charan Shukla, stated in Ottawa on Oct. 13 that the Festival of Indian Films in Canada arranged by the Federal Government and its invitation to him to be present on the occasion was merely one manifestation of the very close links that existed between the two countries.

The Minister was speaking at a dinner hosted by his Canadian counterpart, John Roberts, Secretary of State.

The Indo-Canadian ties, the Minister hoped, would be strengthened despite some misunderstandings that had appeared on the horizon during the past few years. History would, however, show and prove that India had good intentions, and history was not just a matter of a few years.

Mr. Shukla pointed out that Canada and India had co-operated in many international programs and peace-keeping missions all over the world and hoped that this relationship would continue.

The Minister expressed the hope that it would be possible for the two countries in future to co-operate in the field of communication and broadcasting on a bigger scale as well as pursue their collaboration both in space and audio-visual programs.

Mr. Shukla, who has invited Mr. Roberts to visit India next January at the time of the International Film Festival, said that the hospitality extended to him by the Canadian Government was of an exceptional nature and thanked it for the wonderful arrangements made.

Earlier, Mr. Roberts also spoke of the friendly Indo-Canadian relations and referred to the successful Canadian Film Festival organised in India last year by the Government of India.

INDIAN FILM FESTIVAL

Similarly, reciprocating the sentiments expressed by Mr. Roberts about Indo-Canadian friendship at the official opening of the Indian Film Festival on Oct. 14, Mr. Shukla said that the two countries' approach to problems of development had been basically identical despite some unfortunate misunderstandings.

Mr. Shukla and Mr. Roberts were among the large and distinguished audience present at the premier screening of the national award-winning Bengali feature film 'Sonar Kella' (Golden Fortress) by Director Satyajit Ray. The occasion marked the inauguration of the Festival at which members of the Indian film delegation, led by A.K. Verma, Joint Secretary in the I. and B. Ministry and Director of Indian Film Festivals, were individually introduced to the audience. The other three members of the delegation were Film Producer B.R. Chopra and Film Stars Vidya Sinha and Sanjeev Kumar. The two film artistes appear in 'Arjun Pandit' (Hindi) which was shown late at night.

The ceremony, held at the National Library's auditorium, was preceded by a reception jointly given by Canada's Film Development Corporation and Film Institute and the Indian High Commission. Senior officials of the External Affairs and Secretary of State Departments, members of the Diplomatic Corps and a representative Indian gathering attended.

Simultaneously beginning in Toronto and Montreal on Oct. 9, the Film Festival concluded in Vancouver on Oct. 17. Eight feature films including 'Chomana Dudi' (Kannada), 'Sansar Seemantay' (Bengali) and 'Chhotti-si-Baat' (Hindi), apart from 'Sonar Kella' and 'Arjun Pandit', and seven documentaries, were exhibited in the four metropolitan cities.

Mr. Shukla said that there was no pre-censorship in India and newspapers were free to publish any information provided it did not jeopardise national interests. The circulation of such papers as pursued a sobre policy had noticeably mounted, while that of papers as indulged in sensationalism, blackmailing, and, yellow journalism had perceptibly declined.

The rapidly deteriorating conditions, he said, needed to be put a halt to by dynamic and purposeful leadership as was provided by Mrs. Indira Gandhi at a very critical juncture in the country's history. The timely proclamation of emergency and introduction of restrictive measures by the Prime Minister saved the country from drifting towards chaos and anarchy. There had since been a tremendous boom in economy, with inflation effectively checked, production gone up, foodgrain stock position become very satisfactory and black-marketing curbed. He spoke proudly of India's achievements in the fields of nuclear technology, electronics, space research and rocketry.

The Minister urged Indians abroad not to be carried away by false propaganda against their country deliberately persisted in by the foreign Press.

THERE'S NOTHING TO HIDE

Addressing Indians in Toronto two days earlier, Mr. Shukla referred to relaxation of Press censorship in India and said that the Government had absolutely no intention of hiding anything from the rest of the world. He, however, emphasised that there would be no return to license that had prevailed before the emergency.

Pointing out the gains and benefits accuring from the emergency, the Minister referred to the significant growth in Indian exports and the marked increase in agricultural and industrial production in the country. He stressed that the record good output was not due merely to a good harvest but also to the inputs the Government had arranged by way of supply of fertilisers and other measures.

The Minister said that the majority of the persons detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act were criminals like black-marketers, hoarders and smugglers, while most of such politicians as had been taken into custody had already been released.

VISITS TO CBS AND NFI

Mr. Shukla, who arrived in Toronto from India on Oct. 10, visited the Satellite Communication Centre of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, where he was shown and explained the facilities used by the Corporation for telecasting through a satellite in order to reach the masses even in remote isolated areas of this vast country as would be of considerable importance and interest to India as well.

On Oct. 12, the Minister visited the National Film Board in Montreal, where he was briefed about the various techniques used by the Board, particularly in the field of animation technology. He also watched 'Challenge of Change', a program organised by the Film Board which is connected with the involvment of the masses in finding solutions to particular problems through the use of audio-visual media.

While at both these places Mr. Shukla was the guest of honour at lunches hosted by the two mass media organisations. he had dinner with the President of the Film Development Corporation in Montreal.

The Minister spent half a day in Toronto on Oct. 15 to fulfill engagements with the country's two leading national newspapers on their special invitation. He first visited the office of the Globe and Mail and had lunch with the Chief Editor and members of the editorial board. Thereafter, he went to the office of the Toronto Star and met the Chief Editor and senior members of the editorial staff. Because of the great deal of misinformed criticsm in the Canadian newspapers about conditions in India, Mr. Shukla took the opportunity at these offices of explaining to the journalists the background about the serious situation that developed in India last year that compelled the Government to take recourse to a state of emergency.

The Minister later flew to New York en route to India.

Elections soon?

Belgaum, Karnataka, (Samachar) The Law Minister, H.R. Gokhale has said that a decision on holding elections to the Lok Sabha, lower house of Indian Parliament, was likely to be taken in November.

Replying to questions by newsmen, the Law Minister said the extended term of the Lok Sabha would expire in March, 1977.

Kishore Kumar in Toronto

By: Manjula Parakot

In recent months, Toronto has become the Mecca for entertainment Indian style. Every dancer, singer, musician, actor and quite recently we also had a magician, who manages to whip up a little foreign exchange, stops by here and is welcomed with open arms by the East Indian populace that appears starved for typical 'deshi' shows.

Following in the wake of Hemant, Suman, Lata and the late Mukesh was the inimitable Kishore whose career spiralled to dizzying heights with film Aradhana, eclipsing others who held sway in the playback singing front until then. Even today, Kishore is going strong with his fans, yodelling himself into permanency in the film industry. His style is unique, the gaiety in his voice is infectious, but frankly his very latest crop of songs are a musical disappointment.

Kishore making his entry on stage (reminded me of Jack Lemmon) immediately endeared himself to the audience by his liveliness and a specially chosen opening song involving the entire audience. From there on it was smooth sailing with his old-time hits from Munimji, paying Guest and Asha down to more recent numbers from Julie, Kabhi Kabhi and Kati Patang.

His son Amit, a chip of the old block, makes one wonder why with a deep voice like his, this youngster does not develop his own individual style. By imitating his father's singing style, his stage mannerisms etc., he reduces himself to the status of a mere shadow in the background.

Anuradha, the female singer who was accompanying the group, did justice to the duets from Guide and Aandhi as well as the Kabhi Kabhi solo. Blessed with a sweet, melodious voice to start with, she provided pleasant variety to the show.

Of the two comedians Mukri was a miserable flop. He appeared to have been forced on to the stage, totally unprepared, to regale the audience. Dilip Dutt's jokes and humour were a welcome change from the usual cheap jokes that the Toronto audience is subjected to. The talented musician Enoch Daniels and the other musicians provided excellent music that blended well with the songs.

All in all, although the show was not as outstanding as Hemant's was, coupled with the fact that Kishore has given better performances in the past, I would call it a commercial success judging by the crowds present at Maple Leaf Gardens stadium.

New businesses

Windsor, Ont.

A store by name Spice India has been opened by Mr. & Mrs. Olivero to sell spices, pickles, handicrafts , etc. The store is located on 269 Wyandotte West.

Montreal

R. K. Sharma has incorporated a company, Trans-continental Entrepreneusive, in Montreal to promote import of Indian merchandises in North and South Americas. Mr. Sharma was head of Swadeshin Cotton Mills Ltd., in India.

Toronto

Ellora Films Corporation, a company to produce Hindi/Urdu movies has been incorporated in Toronto.

Ravi J. Juneja along with Mr. Gilmour has started an accounting firm, 'Gilmour & Juneja' in Toronto. Mr. Juneja became a C. A. in 1971 and was Audit Superviser with Touche Ross & Co.

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Nirad Chaudhuri visits Canada

By Dr. V.K. Chari, Prof. of English at Carleton University, Ottawa.

The visit last week of Nirad C. Chaudhuri to Ottawa, under the auspices of the Indo-Canadian Shastri Institute, was an event which many of us who met him here will cherish for a long time. Nirad Chaudhuri, who now lives with his wife in Oxford, England on a writing assignment, shot meteor-like into sudden eminence at 54 with the publication of his extraordinary book **The Autobiography of an Unknown Indian** -- (1951), which he followed up with **A Passage to England** (1959) -- a best-seller in England -- and his most celebrated and controversial **The Continent of Circe** (1966). Since then he has written his scholarly biographies of Max Muller and Robert Clive, and a book on Hinduism which will be published soon. He is now planning a sequel to his **Autobiography** in two volumes to cover recent events. Nirad Chaudhuri is certainly one of the most provocative, entirely unconventional writers to have written about India, and also perhaps the most misunderstood Indian writer of today.

Nirad Chaudhuri with Dr.V.K.Chari

I had never met him before and so was quite excited by the prospect of his visit. The elegantly dressed, kindly, old gentleman in overcoat and felt hat, whom I received in Ottawa was, I found to my surprise, also an extraordinarily vibrant and vivacious individual who seemed to reflect every inch the spirit and character of his writing. Within minutes of his arrival, he engaged me and my friend in a most engrossing conversation about himself, his work, and his impressions of Canada. He spoke in intensely personal and passionate accents and with complete candour about everything. He was literally brimming over with energy--both physical and mental-- a remarkable thing in a man of 79.

The Carleton University Committee on Asian Studies hosted a series of seminars and a public lecture and a reception for him. Mr. Chaudhuri's wide range of interests and scholarship his irrepressible enthusiasm, the liveliness of his mind, and the clarity and force of his expression made a deep impression on those who heard him. His public lecture on 'The Reality of Ancient and Modern Indian Civilization,' held on Friday, Oct. 15, which attracted a goodly audience, sought to demolish many an accepted theory about Indian civilization and presented an image of that country's past and present which was at once most refreshingly original and profoundly disturbing. Considering that Mr. Chaudhuri held such strong and unorthodox views about India and also that he had often been most grievously maligned in some quarters for his outspokenness, I sought an interview with him at his hotel; I wanted to understand him more intimately. I framed a series of questions designed to elicit his comments on what I thought to be the most salient aspects of his thought and writing. The result was a dialogue the most memorable I have ever had with any man, which brought out for me the depth of his message as well as the intensity of his commitment to it.

On his **Autobiography** Chaudhuri has stated that 'My main intention is...historical...the book may be regarded as a contribution to contemporary history.' So I asked him to what extent he regarded his own life as representative of the life of contemporary India, so that one might say that by studying the life-history of a representative Indian one learns about the history of the country.

Chaudhuri: To write a scholarly, interpretative history of Indian culture had always been the aim of my life. But such a history had to be written, not from books merely, but as I have seen it and felt it in my own life. My India had to be discovered within my own experience. And I have lived a part of the history of my country and my people in my own life. I am a typical product of a culture at a certain moment, and at a certain intense level--I mean that of the dominant minority, **noblesse** of Bengal. In this sense, my autobiography is not that of an individual, but of a whole microcosm.

'In his **Autobiography** he had written: 'I can say without the least suggestion of arrogance: 'l'Inde, c'est moi.'

Chaudhuri's books often read like highly speculative or visionary writing rather than like scientific historical treatises. So my next question concerned his aims and methods as a historian of India. Did he base his observations on bare historical facts, or on a personal, imaginative reconstruction of them?

'Chaudhuri: In my perception of data no prepossessions enter. In contemplating the data my emotions are certainly excited, but they are dictated by the data. India speaks through me, I feel, but I don't impose my views on India. All my views have an emotional dimension, but that is dictated by my yearning for the greatness of my people and country.'

Chaudhuri's most astounding and controversial thesis in **The Continent of Circe** is that the Hindus are really Europeans in India, corrupted and denatured by the tropical environment. I asked him how seriously he held this view and whether he believed that the Hindus have really lost their vitality.

Chaudhuri: 'Yes, climate is certainly a most powerful factor in the rise and fall of civilizations. Political and economic factors are not independently powerful; they are actually created by ethnic and climatic conditions. In India, there was no loss of vitality up to the 9th century A.D. Then a decline set in. Indian thinkers became hide-bound. Then the South no doubt took over and there was a new spurt of activity, which lasted until the fall of the Vijayanagar empire (16th century). But since then no further advance has occurred. The traditional learning in India has remained within a very limited framework.'

But, I asked, was the old Hindu (Sanskrit) culture dead, past all recovery, and can there not be a resurgence of the old spirit?

Chaudhuri: 'The old culture is dead actually as it was. But still we can create our own version of it. And we better take account of that old culture in creating our new culture.'

'But', Chaudhuri went on to say, 'the Indian people of today, being the degenerate progeny of the old Aryan race and the debased imitators of the contemporary West do not have it in them to create even a modicum of culture out of the old material and the new experience. The Indian mind has not only lost its virility, but also its freedom and the spirit of dissent, of questioning. In ancient India the intellectual was more free. But since the advent of the Moslems we have developed a defensive, conservative attitude to protect ourselves from being swept away by alien cultures. And this attitude is still very much in evidence, even after independence; and while it may have served its purpose in its day, it now acts as a deadweight on the Indian mind, choking all spirit of criticism. The Indian intellectual today labours under a collective coercion by the reactionary spirit of nationalism as much as by an obedience to accepted dogmas. We are living off our little mental capital created by the Nationalist Movement. But when it runs out there will be utter bankruptcy of the mind.'

"What, then, is the solution? I asked.

"The solution is left to time, to history. We shall probably remain in a state of being, in mediocrity for a long time to come, until there is a change in our psychological situation. Historical process is cyclical, and inscrutable to our limited understanding. And there is a determinism which no civilsation can escape. Otherwise how could you explain the partition of India, which was the greatest calamity in its entire history. It was certainly open to us to prevent it, yet we did not. Even now the paths of recovery are open to us, but we make no effort to redeem ourselves. That's what makes me feel so bitter and angry."

Mr.Chaudhuri's angry denunciation of his country and people had always puzzled me. Yet I knew that his anger flowed from his extreme involvement in the life of his country and concern for its greatness. So I asked him rather bluntly: "You have been most misunderstood as a writer, and by your own countrymen. You also give the impression of someone who has quarelled with his country. In fact, much of the power of your writing would seem to flow from your anger. Could you define your precise feeling towards your country, of which you have written so passionately and so beautifully?"

Chaudhuri: "My anger is created out of my love for things which are degrded and destroyed. When I see around me nothing but vulgarity, snobbery and supercilliousness - of the Anglicized class - spiritual half-castes who are totally deficient in self-criticism and love for their country - I grow angry. When I realize that my people have lost their greatness and are powerless to recover it I get angry.

I was reminded of the Biblical prophets: what denunciation of their own people at their falling away, and yet what compassion: "O my people, what have I done unto thee." "I belong to the prophetic tradition," Nirad Chaudhuri told me. And I thought of another great contemporary -- W.B.Yeats -- who made out of his quarrel poetry.

Great poets and prophets have always spoken to us out of their involvement in the life of their people. "I am an engage," declares Chaudhuri. "I have a message that might save you, though it might unsettle you." Who but those that are blinded by their own fanaticism or bemused by their comfortable modes of thinking and living -- victims of Circe -- can help admiring a man of whom one might say "Is there another like him?"

Kitchen Korner

Mrs. Pranati SenGupta

The beautiful autumn is skimming by with its usual alarming speed. In just few weeks time we'll be sighing with regret for all the beautiful days we spent indoors.

fresh air does something for our sprit and builds up our appetite. It makes us relax and the food taste better.

If I were to go on a camping trip now without any stove or barbecue grill I would not panic. I'll take a leisurely walk along nature's byways, gather some leaves, branches, grass and some pine cones, and light up an open fire to cook my favourite tandoori chicken and naan.

Barbecued food is not new to us. In India we call it tandoori. The tandoor is a large earthenware, jar-shaped oven lined at the bottom with live charcoal embers. Meat or fish that have been marinated in yogurt and spices are threaded on skewers (as they used to be on swords) and placed in this oven the same way as umbrellas are put on a stand. The wonderful aroma of the tandoori food makes you hungrier while you wait. Generally spring chickens are used for this preparation (Cornish hen will give you the best flavour). Indian bread naans are baked in the tandoor at the same time. This bread is thrown against the hot sides of the tandoor. Tandoori method gives the food a slightly smoked flavour which most people like the best. Tandoori food is also very popular here in North America. The tandoori chicken tastes better than ordinary barbecued chicken. The yogurt marinade and a touch of oriental seasoning make the difference. Try out traditional marinated process and find the difference. Even if you don't go for camping or on a picnic, do not forget to try this recipe before the season is over.

TANDOORI CHICKEN

2½ lbs. chicken legs.
1½ cups plain yogurt
1 tbsp. curry powder
¼ tsp. chili powder
4 to 6 cloves of garlic, minced
2 tbsp. minced onion.
2 tbsp. fresh lemon juice
1½ tbsp. paprika
1 tsp. salt or to taste
1 tsp. garam masala
3 tbsp. minced fresh ginger root
3 tbsp. oil
3 tbsp. ghee.

Wash, dry ad skin chicken. For creamy marinade, combine yogurt, curry powder, chili, garlic, onion, lemon juice, paprika, salt, ginger and oil in a blender container and blend very gently for 5 minutes; or combine all the ingredients in a bowl except ghee and mix well. Place chicken in a large baking dish. Brush marinde on all sides of chicken. Sprinkle with garam masala. Cover and marinate 2 hours at room temperature then refrigerate for 2 to 3 days. During that time turn chicken several times and baste with the marinade. The longer you marinate, the shorter time is required to cook.

Drain, reserving marinade. Grill chicken on a greased rack over medium coals for 45 minutes, or until tender; brushing with marinade and turning frequently. Baste last 5 minutes with ghee. Or preheat oven to 350 F. Put chicken pieces on a greased rack in a baking pan lined with foil wrap, bake chicken uncovered about 1 hour, as it dries, baste with ghee, repeat until the chicken is done. Then raise heat to 425 F, and let the chicken redden, basting it well. Or finish under the grill, turning to redden both sides.

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Wanted good looking professional match for a fair and attractive Aggarwal girl, 24, 5' 4", M.A., B.Ed., (Delhi University) presently in India, belonging to a respectable family. Sister well established in Canada. Write #C-1150, The Canadian India Times.

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Book authored

Dr. V.S. Ramachandran, Senior Research Officer, National Research Council, Ottawa, has recently authored a book entitled, 'Calcium Chloride in Concrete Science and Technology.' The book, published by The Applied Science Publishers, London, U.K. is the first book of its kind. Dr. V. S. Ramachandran has already published two other books pertaining to Building Science. In recognition of his contributions in this field he has been invited to be a principal speaker at the 111 International Congress On Concrete Technology, to be held in Mexico in 1977.

MAHARASHTRA LEADS IN ABORTIONS

Bombay, Oct. 5 (Samachar):- The number of legal abortions rose by more than six times in Maharashtra since the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act came in force in 1972, according to Dr. G.A. Panse, Deputy Director of Health Services of the State Governments.

The monthly average of the medical termination of pregnancy was 474 in 1972 against 2,924 in the first eight months of 1976.

Coming events

VEDANTA SOCIETY

Toronto: Swami Nishreyasananda, is a senior member of the Ramakrishna order of monks, attached to the centres in Rodeshia, Central and South Africa. He will give two public lectures on 'Game of Guiding Thought' at 8.00 p.m. and 'Hindrance to Progress; How to Remove Them' at 3.00 p.m. on Nov. 6 and 7 respectively, at 175 St. Clair Ave. W. Admission is free. The lectures are organized by the Vedanta Society of Toronto. For further information please call 493-0120.

Federal Council of Indo-Canadian Associations with the cooperation of Toronto Board of Education will present a multicultural fall festival on Oct. 30. at 7.00 p.m. at Central Technical School Auditorium, Toronto. For details call: Mr. Acharya 245-3964

BIG RISE IN GARMENT EXPORT EARNINGS

New Delhi, Oct. 5 (Samachar):- Indian garment exports have jumped from an insignificant Rs 140 million worth in 1971-72 to Rs 1820 million in 1975-76.

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